

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date
13 June 2002 (13.06.2002)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 02/46116 A1

(51) International Patent Classification⁷: C03C 3/087,
3/078, 4/02, H01J 61/00

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(21) International Application Number: PCT/EP01/13743

(22) International Filing Date:
23 November 2001 (23.11.2001)

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(25) Filing Language: English

(81) Designated States (*national*): CN, JP, KR.

(26) Publication Language: English

(84) Designated States (*regional*): European patent (AT, BE,
CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC,
NL, PT, SE, TR).

(30) Priority Data:
00403407.0 5 December 2000 (05.12.2000) EP
01200976.7 15 March 2001 (15.03.2001) EP
01202640.7 10 July 2001 (10.07.2001) EP

Published:

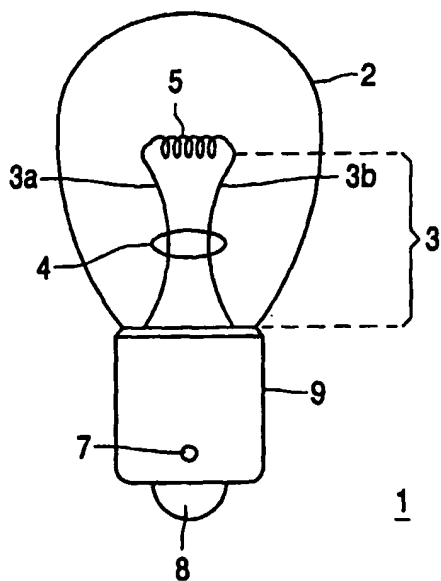
- with international search report
- before the expiration of the time limit for amending the
claims and to be republished in the event of receipt of
amendments

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For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guid-
ance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the begin-
ning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

(54) Title: LEAD-FREE AMBER-COLORED ELECTRIC LAMP



(57) Abstract: The invention relates to electric lamps and more par-
ticularly to automotive signal lamps. Lead-free, cadmium-free, sul-
fate-refined glass compositions are described for use in electric lamps,
which glass is amber colored and comprises no toxic or forbidden com-
ponents which could be harmful to the environment such as lead oxide,
antimony oxide, selenium or cadmium.

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Lead-free amber-colored electric lamp

The invention relates to electric lamps. The invention in particular relates to an electric lamp having a glass envelope, the wall of the glass being amber colored.

The invention applies to incandescent lamps and more particularly to automotive signal lamps, e.g. indicator lamps.

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US patent US 5 470 805 describes a lead-free glass composition for use in electric lamps.

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It is an object of the invention to provide an electric lamp having a glass envelope, the wall of the glass being amber colored and the glass composition being lead-free.

It is a further object of the invention to provide an electric lamp having a glass envelope, the wall of the glass envelope being amber colored and the glass composition comprising no toxic or forbidden component which could be harmful to the environment such as lead oxide, antimony oxide, selenium or cadmium. In Europe the use of cadmium is restricted to automotive lamps.

According to the invention, these objects are achieved by an electric lamp as mentioned in the opening paragraph the glass composition of the wall comprising up to 1% by weight molybdenum in oxidic form and up to 2.5% by weight SO_3 .

The electric lamp has a wall of the glass having a lead-free, cadmium-free, sulfate-refined glass composition comprising molybdenum oxide and SO_3 .

Advantages of the electric lamp according to the invention relate to the following aspects. The glass in prior-art colored lamps, such as automotive signal lamps, usually contains a colored varnish or lacquer. A disadvantage of the prior-art lamps is that the lacquer or varnish may degrade and eventually become detached from the wall of the lamp envelope. Another disadvantage of the prior-art lamps is that additional steps are necessary

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during the manufacturing process of the lamp to clean and varnish the lamp envelope. The manufacturing cost is increased by these additional steps.

During the production of an electric lamp according to the invention, no additional manufacturing step is necessary since the specific color point of the glass envelope is realized by the particular composition of the glass. At least the steps of cleaning and varnishing are rendered superfluous. Due to its specific composition, the glass may have an amber or orange color point suitable for automotive signal lamps, as defined by international traffic regulations.

Moreover, the colored glass obtained by using this glass composition yields a higher-quality glass, since the amber or orange obtained color due to the glass composition stays forever, which may not be the case of varnished glasses.

The invention and additional features, which may be optionally used to implement the invention, are apparent from and will be elucidated with reference to the embodiments described hereinafter.

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Fig. 1 shows a schematic chart illustrating an example of an electric lamp according to the invention.

Fig. 2 shows a chromaticity diagram showing the characteristics in the color triangle of amber or orange colored glasses according to the invention.

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Fig. 1 shows an electric automotive signal lamp 1 also called indicator lamp comprising:

a lamp envelope or bulb 2 made of amber colored glass, having a wall thickness between, for example, 0.3 mm and 1.1 mm,

a mount 3, comprising two lead wires 3a and 3b held by a bead 4 mounted inside the glass bulb 2 for supporting a coiled filament 5,

an exhaust tube 7, heated and sealed up with the mount 3 and the bulb 2, thereby forming a vacuum-tight pinch for exhausting gasses from the lamp envelope 2 and for introducing inert gas into the lamp envelope during the manufacturing process of the lamp,

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an electric contact 8 connected to the mount 3 enabling the lamp to be energized by the electric circuits of the car,

a metal cap 9 to fit in a holder of the lamp set.

According to the invention, the bulb 2 of the lamp is made of a lead-free, cadmium-free, amber-colored sulfate-refined glass.

As described in the cited patent US 5 470 805, the starting materials used are quartz sand, spodumene, dolomite and the carbonates of Li, Na, K, Sr and Ba. Sodium sulfate (Na_2SO_4) may be used as a refining agent.

An electric lamp in accordance with a preferred, first embodiment of the invention, has a glass bulb of a glass composition comprising the constituents as listed in Table 1.

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Table 1 Glass composition according to a first embodiment of the invention.

Constituent	Composition (% by weight)
SiO_2	60 – 75
Al_2O_3	0.1 – 7
Li_2O	0.1 – 2.5
Na_2O	5 – 12
K_2O	2 – 9
MgO	0.1 – 3
CaO	0.1 – 5
SrO	0.1 – 10
BaO	5 – 15
MoO_3	0.01 – 1
SO_3	0.25 – 2.5

SiO_2 serves as a network former in the glass. The SiO_2 content is limited to 60-75% by weight, leading in combination with the other constituents to a readily meltable glass. Al_2O_3 improves the chemical resistance and the corrosion resistance of the glass. The alkaline metal oxides Li_2O , Na_2O and K_2O are used as a melting agent and reduce the viscosity of the glass. If all three alkaline metal oxides are used in the given composition, the electric resistance is sufficiently high (mixed-alkali effect). BaO has the favorable property that it increases the electric resistance of the glass and reduces the softening temperature of

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the glass (T_{soft}). The alkaline-earth metal-oxides SrO, MgO and CaO have the favorable property that they reduce the liquefying temperature and the melting temperature of the glass.

The lead-free, cadmium-free, amber-colored sulfate-refined glass with a composition according to Table 1 has been refined with Na_2SO_4 and preferably comprises 5 0.25–2.5% by weight of SO_3 . The glass may additionally contain some Fe_2O_3 as an impurity originating from the raw materials used.

Compared to the lead-free stem glass of the known electric lamp, the amber or orange colored glass according to the invention is obtained by adding up to 1% by weight of MoO_3 and a reducing agent, e.g. carbon or charcoal, to the glass composition and a higher 10 amount of refining agent, e.g. sulfate, to the reducing atmosphere, so that the glass composition may comprise up to 2.5% by weight of SO_3 . The reducing atmosphere is caused by the presence of the reducing agent. MoO_3 dissolved in glass reduces the transmission in particular in the 290-380 nm region. In the presence of sulfur MoO_3 colors silicate glasses orange which is explained by the possible formation of thiomolybdate. The solubility of 15 MoO_3 in glass is relatively poor.

An electric lamp in accordance with a more preferred first embodiment of the invention, has a glass bulb of a glass composition comprising the constituents as listed in Table 2.

Table 2 Glass composition according to a preferred first embodiment of the invention.

Constituent	Composition (% by weight)
SiO ₂	60 – 72
Al ₂ O ₃	1 – 7
Li ₂ O	0.5 – 2.5
Na ₂ O	5 – 12
K ₂ O	2 – 9
MgO	1 – 3
CaO	1 – 5
SrO	1 – 10
BaO	5 – 15
MoO ₃	0.025 – 0.5
SO ₃	0.25 – 2.5
B ₂ O ₃	0 – 3
Fe ₂ O ₃	0 – 0.5
CeO ₂	0 – 0.2

With respect to the elements whose weight percentage has a lower limit equal to zero, it is to be noted that these elements may not be added as raw material but can still be present in the finished glass as a result of contamination of the raw materials.

The glasses made with the constituents as listed in Table 2 have characteristics as shown in Table 3.

Table 3 Physical properties of the glasses with a composition according to the first embodiment of the invention according to the invention.

Physical property	Value
T _{strain}	455°C
T _{anneal}	490°C
T _{soft}	675°C
T _{melt}	1490°C
Specific mass	$2.62 \times 10^3 \text{ kg}\cdot\text{m}^3$
Specific resistance	$7.9 \times 10^6 \text{ Ohm}\cdot\text{m}$
Linear expansion coefficient (25-300°C)	$9.1 \times 10^{-6} / ^\circ\text{C}$

5 An electric lamp in accordance with a preferred, second embodiment of the invention, has a glass bulb with a glass composition comprising the constituents as listed in Table 4.

Table 4 Glass composition according to a second embodiment of the invention.

Constituent	Composition (% by weight)
SiO ₂	70 – 75
Al ₂ O ₃	1 – 3
Na ₂ O	15 – 20
K ₂ O	0 – 2
MgO	1 – 5
CaO	1 – 7
MoO ₃	0.01 – 0.5
SO ₃	0.1 – 2.5

10 Glasses with the constituents as listed in Table 4 are relatively cheap glasses as compared to the glasses with constituents as listed in Table 1 and Table 2. K₂O may be absent in the glasses as listed in Table 4. Abandoning the relative expensive constituents

which are responsible for the high electric resistivity of the first embodiment results in a significant cheaper glass. This is a type of glass usually referred to as soda lime glass.

The glasses made with the constituents as listed in Table 4 have characteristics as shown in Table 5.

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Table 5 Physical properties of the glasses with a composition according to the second embodiment of the invention.

Physical property	Value
T _{strain}	490°C
T _{anneal}	520°C
T _{soft}	690°C
T _{melt}	1445°C
Specific mass	$2.48 \times 10^3 \text{ kg}\cdot\text{m}^3$
Specific resistance	$2.5 \times 10^6 \text{ Ohm}\cdot\text{m}$
Linear expansion coefficient (25-300°C)	$9.7 \times 10^{-6} / ^\circ\text{C}$

The glass making process is described hereinafter. A batch is prepared by weighing and mixing all oxidic components mentioned above. The batch is fed to a conventional continuous melting tank. Adjustments to the recipe can be made by adding separate ingredients to the feeding system to enhance the coloration. The melting conditions, including temperature and gas atmosphere, are adjusted to obtain stable processing conditions for melting, refining and color stabilization. Preferably, Na₂SO₄ is used as a refining agent.

The refining process takes place by formation of oxygen from the SO₄ component. In series of complex reactions, the excess gasses, including CO₂ and N₂, are removed from the glass melt to avoid air lines in the tubes formed. The atmosphere in the furnace is oxidized by the refining process. Preferably, the refining agent is partly built in the glass as a polysulfide and SO₃. The rest is carried off in the flue gasses. Glass tubes are made at the end of the glass manufacturing process using the well-known Danner process in the factory. However, the well-known Vello process could also be applied. Part of the tube is heated to make lamp bulbs.

Certain amounts of sulfur render the melt liable to turn yellow or brown. Sulfur occurs mostly in glass in polysulfide or sulfide form under reducing conditions.

Amber glasses require an amount of a reducing agent, such as for example carbon or charcoal, to reduce sulfate to sulfide and polysulfide. But any other reducing agent could be used including Cr, Mn, V, etc.

5 The yellow color of amber glasses is caused by alkaline polysulfides, together with sulfides of heavy metals, particularly Fe. The formation of S^{2-} which is incorporated by the Fe_2O_3 chromophore causes the amber or orange color. In combination with charcoal as reducing agent, the formation of Fe^{2+} takes place. Only traces of Fe_2O_3 , in combination with sulfur under heavy reducing conditions, where Fe^{2+} and Fe^{3+} are formed (mostly as Fe^{2+}), can cause the amber color. Fe_2O_3 does not necessarily have to be added to the recipe of the glass
10 composition. As already indicated above, the amount of Fe may be obtained by the raw materials that are used.

Not wishing to be held to any particular theory, the coloring of the glasses can be explained by the formation of a chromophore, which is composed of a central atom of Fe^{3+} , surrounded by three oxygen atoms in a tetrahedral co-ordination. In the chromophore
15 the S can only be bound to the Fe^{3+} -atom or by bridging to Fe^{3+} and Si^{4+} . The dependence of the coloring of amber glass on the amount of alkalis has been demonstrated. The more alkaline the glass, the deeper and darker the coloring is and the absorption shifts towards longer wavelengths. The formation of higher polysulfides occurs more readily as the ionic radius of the monovalent alkali metals is larger. The higher the form of the polysulfide and
20 the longer the S-chain, the redder and more intense the color is. K_2O improves and intensifies the color of amber glass.

The Na-sulfoferrate complex $NaFeS_2$ is characterized by an intense red color. The concentration of sulfoferrates decreases with increasing acidity of the glass. In acidic glasses most of the polysulfides are decomposed to H_2S and S and the color turns dirty green.
25 At elevated temperatures, water also exhibits an acidic effect, which leads to hydrolytic decomposition of polysulfides.

In the presence of molybdenum silicate glass colors orange which is explained by the formation of thiomolybdate. In particular, molybdenum oxide reduces the transmission in particular in the region 290-380nm.

30 When melting amber glasses it is necessary to prevent the formation of FeS . The yellow coloring is dependent on the thermal history of the glass. The transmission curve shows absorption in the UV and blue regions up to 500 nm, whereas the yellow, red and infrared are transmitted unhindered. The intensity of orange to red amber colors requires the presence of small amounts of Fe.

Fig. 2 shows a variety of color points of amber colored glass for use in the glass envelope of signal lamps according to international traffic regulations, with respect to X and Y co-ordinates in the chromaticity chart. These color points may be achieved with glass compositions in accordance with the invention described above. It is noted that the exact composition of the glass that gives the color point, depends on the production of the glass, particularly the reducing state, and on the curing after bulb blowing.

In Europe, an amber color point for automotive indicator lamps is defined by the ECE 37 regulation, known to the person skilled in the art. It corresponds to the area shown in bold continuous lines of Fig. 2. The amber ECE 37-region is determined by the following color coordinates (0.571, 0.429), (0.564, 0.429), (0.595, 0.398) and (0.602, 0.398).

The GTB (Groupe de Travail de Bruxelles) commission has proposed a new larger area which is expected within 2 or 3 years, shown by the dotted lines in Fig. 2. This larger area corresponds to the SAE (Society of Automotive Engineers) requirements. The color coordinates of the amber SAE-region are determined by (0.560, 0.440), (0.545, 0.425), (0.597, 0.390) and (0.610, 0.390).

Various batches of glass according to the first and second embodiments of the invention have been prepared. In Fig. 2 the triangles, lozenges and squares correspond with three different compositions of the glasses according to the first embodiment of the invention, the circles correspond with a glass with a composition according to the second embodiment of the invention.

In Fig. 2 the triangles are well within the ranges as defined by the ECE 37 regulation limits automotive indicator lamps. The lozenges are close to the edge of the ECE 37 region and the squares are just outside the preferred ECE 37 region but well within the SAE region. As compared to the other glasses, the composition of the glass corresponding to the color point represented by the triangles in Fig. 2 had a relatively low Fe content. The wall thickness of said glass was approximately 0.6 mm with a transmission in the range from 400 to 700 nm of approximately 60%.

In Fig. 2 the circles representing color points of glasses according to the second embodiment of the invention fulfill the requirements as defined by the ECE 37 regulation. The compositions of the glass represented by the circles in Fig. 2 have a Fe content less than 0.03 % by weight.

The drawings and their description illustrate rather than limit the invention. It will be evident that there are numerous alternatives which fall within the scope of the appended claims. In this respect, the following closing remarks are made.

Any reference sign in a claim should not be construed as limiting the claim. The word "comprising" does not exclude the presence of elements or steps other than those listed in a claim. The word "a" or "an" preceding an element or step does not exclude the presence of a plurality of such elements or steps.

CLAIMS:

1. An electric lamp having a glass envelope, the wall of the glass being amber colored, the glass composition of the wall comprising up to 1% by weight molybdenum in oxidic form and up to 2.5% by weight SO_3 .
- 5 2. An electric lamp having a glass envelope of glass, the wall of the glass being amber colored, the glass composition of the wall comprising molybdenum in oxidic form for up to 1% by weight and the glass being refined using sulfate as a refining agent in a reducing atmosphere so that the glass composition may contain up to 2.5% by weight of SO_3 .
- 10 3. An electric lamp as claimed in claim 1 or 2, wherein the glass composition, expressed in percentage by weight, comprises:

SiO_2	60 – 75
Al_2O_3	0.1 – 7
Li_2O	0.1 – 2.5
Na_2O	5 – 12
K_2O	2 – 9
MgO	0.1 – 3
CaO	0.1 – 5
SrO	0.1 – 10
BaO	5 – 15
MoO_3	0.01 – 1
SO_3	0.25 – 2.5

4. An electric lamp as claimed in claim 1 or 2, wherein the glass composition, expressed in percent by weight, comprises :

SiO ₂	70 – 75
Al ₂ O ₃	1 – 3
Na ₂ O	15 – 20
K ₂ O	0 – 2
MgO	1 – 5
CaO	1 – 7
MoO ₃	0.01 – 0.5
SO ₃	0.1 – 2.5

5. An electric lamp as claimed in claims 1, 2, 3 or 4, wherein the glass composition comprises traces of B₂O₃ up to 3% by weight.
6. An electric lamp as claimed in any one of claims 1, 2, 3 or 4, wherein the glass composition comprises traces of Fe₂O₃ up to 0.5% by weight.
- 10 7. An electric lamp as claimed in any one of claim 1, 2, 3 or 4, wherein the glass composition comprises traces of CeO₂ up to 0.2% by weight.

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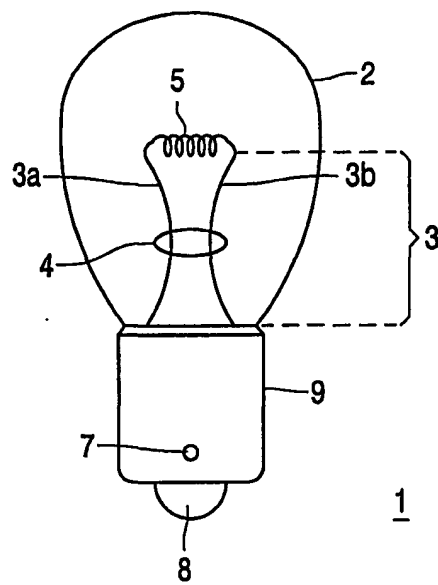


FIG. 1

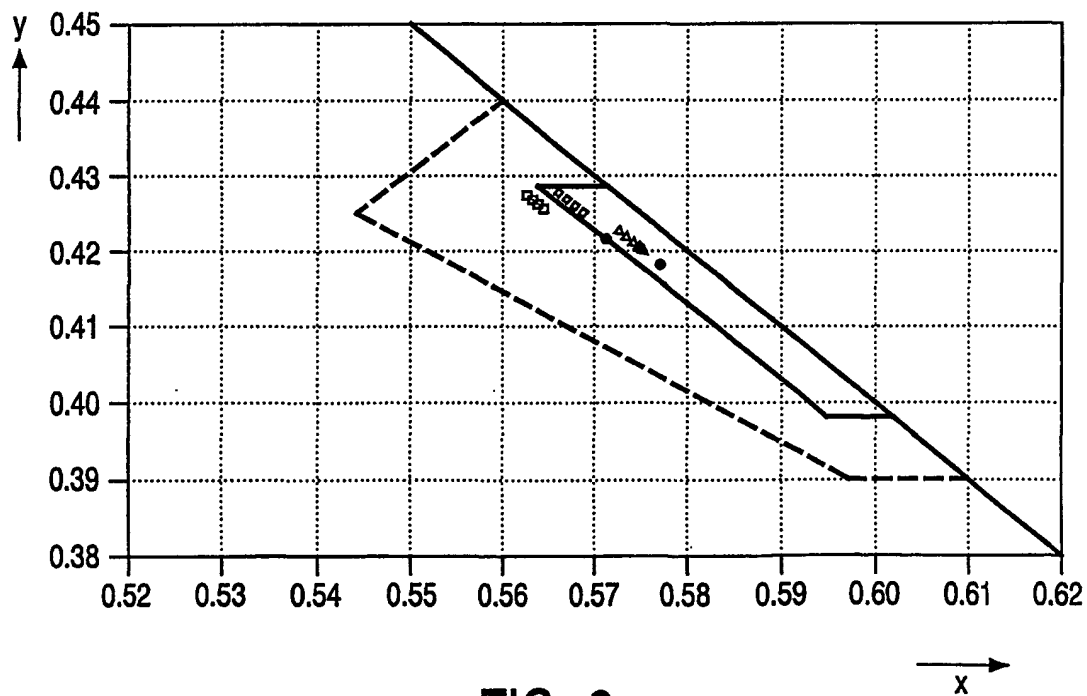


FIG. 2

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

In tional Application No
PCT/EP 01/13743

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 7 C03C3/087 C03C3/078 C03C4/02 H01J61/00

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 C03C H01J

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

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☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

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G document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

26 April 2002

Date of mailing of the international search report

07/05/2002

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

In International Application No

PCT/EP 01/13743

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

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